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NEIGHBOR.

UNITED STATES 1841

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

THE FRIENDLY AND WELL-INFORMED FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR.

JOHN TAYLOR, Editor.

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theirs, and children who are almost in the last stage of death, scarcely a man, might not be active against citizens, brightening the countenance of their friends with their presence, and dispelling hope, comfort, and happiness to those who are now mourning their woes, anguish and privation.

Mr. Speaker, a person who has not seen the Lower Mississippi when it was swollen with the floods in the spring, or when it was at low water in the fall, can form no adequate idea of the dangers of navigation. When swollen it appears as though by some convulsions of Nature an inland sea, a mountain of sand, and a forest had been dissolved together, and their liquid mass of yellow lava was rushing to the ocean over the crater of a subterranean fire. The fowls hunt no game upon its bosom; the angler sports no fly to tempt the few fish which are to be found in its waters; and the bold swimmer seeks not to bathe in its treacherous currents. In many places, owing to the cross currents and under-tow, the man who, by accident or design, plunges into its waves, never rises to the surface, and will not until the waters shall give in their death. At low water, sawyers are seen, which were not discoverable or dangerous during the high water; sand-bars are visible in all directions, which in their continual fluctuations expose snags, but unknown to the pilot; its banks in most places cannot be scaled, owing to their precipitancy and to the crumbling nature of the materials of which they are composed. If a traveller should pass through the steamboat grave yard in low water, as I have, he would perceive the wrecks of steamboats lying as profusely around as logs in our forests; and amidst the breaks in the water, and the eddies which are formed by sunken vessels, the boat, though propelled as slowly as possible to overcome the current, found as much difficulty to thread its way amongst the wrecked palaces rotting beneath the waves, which were once the pride but are now the dread of the fearless boatman, as a stranger has to pick his cautious path in an old grave yard without rashly treading upon the ashes of the dead.

The character of the Upper Mississippi and of its principal tributaries, such as the Illinois, Rock, Des Moines, and Iowa river, is essentially different. Their waters are never muddied and their channels never change, and on either bank the soil is as fertile and the landscape as beautiful as any that ever gladdened the eye of a farmer, or delighted the imagination of the lover of Nature. The obstacles to the navigation of the Upper Mississippi consist chiefly of the rocks which lie in the crooked channel of the river at the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids, which render the navigation exceedingly dangerous in an ordinary stage of water, and altogether prevent the passage of steamers in extreme low water. Although this is but a true statement of the dangers which now accompany the navigation of those streams, they can nearly all be easily removed by snag boats on the Lower and by proper improvements on the Upper Mississippi, and they should be removed without delay in justice to the West; for it should be borne in mind by every member that the Mississippi is as necessary and as useful to the people of the West, for the purpose of travel and transporting their property, as the ocean is to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States. It is the main outlet for the products of twice as large a scope of country as lies east of the Alleghenies, and in usefulness and importance to the commerce and intercourse of this nation, is scarcely to be rated second to the broad ocean itself.

Some gentleman has objected to the resolution under consideration because it does not specify the amount which will be required to keep the snag boats in operation, and he fears it will involve some enormous appropriation. If that gentleman had but examined the documents laid upon his table, accompanying the President's message, at page 212 he would have discovered that the estimates were already submitted by Colonel Long, giving the precise information he desires. I will read some of the items:

Employment of four snag boats nine months, at \$2,160 per month for each boat \$77,760

Repairs and outfit of the same, &c. 6,000

Employment of two steam-machines nine months, at \$1,100 per month for each boat 19,800

Repairs, &c. of the same 3,000

Construction of two small steam-boats or transports, of light draught, to serve as tow-boats, tenders, &c. in the service, at \$8,000 dollars each 16,000

Employment of same nine months, at \$800 per month 14,000

Then are stated estimates of surveys for the different rivers, and the following general items:

Constructing dams, improving channels, and various other operations not now definable, say 88,290

Making the whole amount estimated at \$223,000

It will be seen that the amount required to keep the snag boats in operation is but a trifling sum, when compared with the revenues of the Government or the vast interests at stake. Let me now call the attention of the House to the estimate of appropriations submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the ensuing year. They will be found to consist of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous 33,685,067

Army pay 3,112,990

Postillions, ordnance, &c. 4,091,480

Indian department 1,063,518

Postage 1,096,060

Naval establishment 8,394,007

Making a total of \$61,880,644

By examining page 37 of the same document No. 6, under the head of 'Harbors, rivers, roads, &c.' the particular appropriations which are estimated to be

required by the House of Representatives having charge of the branch of service indicated at length. These improvements are situated on the seaboard, the northern lakes, and the western rivers, and I will give some of the items:

For continuing the improvement of the harbors of Chicago, Illinois \$20,000

For harbors at Milwaukee, Wisconsin 25,000

For harbor at Buffalo, New York 50,000

For Delaware Breakwater 100,000

For continuing improvement of the Hudson river, New York 50,000

For Corps of Engineers, N. Carolina 46,000

For continuing improvements at the harbor of St. Louis, Mo. 30,000

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers 443,500

For the Cumberland road in Ohio 183,000

For the N. & S. de Indiana 150,000

For the N. & S. de Illinois 150,000

Making, with other improvements, the gross estimate of \$1,158,290

In the estimates there are some work-omitted which I think should be specified, but this is not the time to urge them before this House.

We are again met with the objection that the estimates of appropriations are altogether too large and must be reduced. Well, sir, I will heartily join gentlemen in adopting the utmost economy which is consistent with the interests of the Government. I ask for no extravagant appropriations, and do not wish to see any wild reckless scheme of improvement adopted by Congress. If the House desire to cut down the estimates one-half it may be very well. But I wish to know where gentlemen are going to begin. Do they design to carry out the views said to be entertained by the Committee of ways and Means to cut off all appropriations for harbors, rivers and roads? If so, we will never submit to it tamely. Why, sir, some gentlemen will vote millions for the protection of our foreign commerce, but hesitate at granting thousands for the protection of internal commerce. They can swallow without difficulty a whole line of fortifications on salt water, and take down an entire fleet at a gulp, yet they strain and choke at the bare sight of a fresh water snag boat. It is strange how this approximation to salt water amputates their legislative digestion.

The West pays an average of three millions of dollars annually into the public Treasury for public lands. The very money which is carried by emigrants to the West goes to enrich the coffers of the Government in payment for lands, and finds its way back again to the East, to be there expended for fortifications, light-houses, and the navy. Besides this continual drain, we pay our fair share of the revenue of the country, collected on the foreign goods which are consumed in the West. There are more than six millions of people concerned in the improvements of the western waters, and we think—yes know—that we have a right to share some small portion of the benefits of the expenditures of the Government. We are entitled to an equal share of the appropriations made by the Government; but though we ask less, we will not rest satisfied with nothing. All that we ask is, that if the estimates of appropriations are cut down by Congress, that the apportionments for the West be not reduced below the average allowed to other portions of the service. If the estimates are reduced one half, we will be content to take our half in the West; if they are not reduced so much, we must have our fair proportion. To demand less than this would be unworthy of the people we represent.

Some of the members interested in the improvement of the Lakes and the Hudson river object to this resolution because it is confined to asking appropriations for the western rivers, and they fear that if we succeed their improvements will be overlooked. I now tell these gentlemen that, so far as my vote is concerned, I am disposed to act on the most catholic principles. The State which I represent in part is connected in her interests with every section of this Union. The Mississippi, which washes its Western shore for five hundred miles, affords us a market, although a most uncertain one, for most of our surplus products. The Ohio, on our southern border, gives us a communication with the Middle States, and upon it are transported most of the emigrants who come to our prairies and most of the goods which are needed for our supplies. We border upon the Northern lakes, upon which a large trade is already carried on from the port of Chicago; and when the Illinois and Michigan canal, which is being constructed over one of the carrying places mentioned in the ordinance, and upon which the State of Illinois has expended five millions of dollars, shall be completed, which I earnestly hope will be at no distant day, there will then be transported upon the lakes one-half of the surplus products of Illinois. I can assure the gentlemen from New York that I shall not stop to inquire into the most remote point as to the size of the Hudson river, nor whether it is situated in one State or runs through a dozen. Although I have never been upon its shores, I know that it is an important link of communication between the seaboard and the West, and there is not a week, in the business season of the year, when there is not transported upon it property belonging to and destined for Illinois. The improvement of the Hudson, as of all other rivers similarly situated, and acting as connecting links between different sections of the Union, is of great importance.

Mr. Speaker, whilst I make these statements, I must also be permitted to say that I do not wish to enter into a system of log-rolling to carry through this

measure. I have seen the evils of that system carried to the extreme, in the legislation of my own State, and we are now suffering too severely from its unfortunate results for me to be willing to see it adopted here. But, sir, I am willing to do justice to all sections of the Union, when a proper opportunity is presented, I ask gentlemen from every quarter of the House to aid in the passage of this resolution, and thus give us some evidence that the western waters shall not continue to be what they have been—a reproach to the Government, and a burial place for the bodies and property of our citizens.

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THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1844.

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

This is an enquiry which to us a people, is a matter of the most paramount importance, and requires our most serious, calm, and dispassionate reflection. Executive power when correctly wielded, is a great blessing to the people of this great commonwealth, and forms one of the firmest pillars of our confederation. It watches the interests of the whole community with a fatherly care; it wisely balances the other legislative powers, when overreached by party spirit, or sectional feeling; it watches with jealous care our interests and commerce with foreign nations, and gives tone and efficacy to legislative enactments. The President stands at the head of these United States, and is the mouth-piece of this vast republic. If he be a man of an enlightened mind, and a spacious soul—if he is a virtuous man, a statesman, a patriot, and a man of unflinching integrity; if he possess the same spirit that fired the souls of our venerable sires, who founded this great commonwealth, and wished to promote the universal good of the whole republic, he may indeed be a blessing to community. But if he prostrates his high and honorable calling, to base and unworthy purposes; if he makes use of the power which the people have placed in his hands for their interests, to gratify his ambition, for the purpose of self-aggrandizement, or pecuniary interest; if he means panders with demagogues, loses sight of the interests of the nation, and sacrifices the union on the alter of sectional interests of party; he renders himself unworthy of the dignified trust reposed in him, debases the nation in the eyes of the civilized world, and produces misery and confusion at home. When

there is perhaps no body of people in the United States who are at the present time more interested about the issue of the Presidential contest, than are the Latter Day Saints. And our situation in regard to the two great political parties, is a most novel one. It is a fact well understood, that we have suffered great injustice from the State of Missouri, that we have petitioned to the authorities of that state for redress in vain; that we have also memorialized congress, under the late administration, and have obtained the heartless reply that 'congress has no power to redress your grievances.' After having taken all the legal, and constitutional steps that we can, we are still groaning under accumulated wrongs. Is there no power anywhere to redress our grievances? Missouri lacks the disposition, and co-grabs both the disposition and power, and thus fifteen thousand inhabitants of these United States, can with impunity be dispossessed of their property, have their houses burned, their property confiscated, many of their numbers murdered, and the remainder driven from their homes, and left to wander as exiles in this boasted land of freedom and equal rights and after appealing again and again, to the legally constituted authorities of our land for redress, we are coldly told by our highest tribunals, 'we can do nothing for you.' We have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars into the coffers of congress for their lands, and they stand virtually pledged to defend us in our rights, but they have not done it. If a man steals a dollar from his neighbor, or steals a horse or a hog, he can obtain redress; but we have been robbed by wholesale, the most daring murders have been committed, and we are coolly told that we can obtain no redress. If a steam boat is set on fire, on our coast, by foreigners, even when she is engaged in aiding and abetting the enemies of that power, it becomes a matter of national interference, and legislation; or if a foreigner, as in the case of McLeod, is taken on our land and tried for supposed crimes committed by him against our citizens, his nation interferes, and it becomes a matter of negotiation and legislation; but our authorities can calmly look on and see the citizens of a county butchered with impunity—they can see two countries dispossessed of their inhabitants, their houses burned and their property confiscated, and when the cries of fifteen thousand men, women and children saluteth their ears, they deliberately tell us we can obtain no redress. Hear it therefore ye mobbers! proclaim it to all the scoundrels in the Union! let a standard be erected around which shall rally all the renegades of the land; assemble yourselves, and rob at pleasure; murder till you are satisfied with blood, drive men women and children from their homes, there is no law to protect them, and congress has no power to redress their grievances, and the great father of the Union (the President) has not got an ear to listen to their complaints.

What shall we do under this state of things? In the event of either of the prominent candidates, Van Buren or Clay, obtaining the Presidential chair, we should not be placed in any better situation. In speaking of Mr. Clay, his

politics are diametrically opposed to ours; he inclines strongly to the old school of federalism, and 'as a matter of course, would not favor our cause, neither could we conscientiously vote for him. And we have yet stronger objections to Mr. Van Buren, on other grounds. He has sung the old song of congress—"congress must redress your grievances." But did the matter rest here it would not be so bad. He was in the Presidential chair at the time of our former difficulties. We appealed to him on that occasion, but we appealed in vain, and his sentiments are yet unchanged. But all these things are tolerable in comparison to what we have yet to state. We have been informed from a respectable source, that there is an understanding between Mr. Benton, of Missouri; and Mr. Van Buren, and a conditional compact entered into, that if Mr. Benton will use his influence to get Mr. Van Buren elected, that Van Buren when elected, shall use his executive influence to wipe away the stain from Missouri, by a further persecution of the Mormons, and wreaking out vengeance on their heads, either by extirpation, or by some other summary process. We could scarcely credit the statement, and we hope yet, for the sake of humanity, that the suggestion is false; but we have too good reason to believe that we are correctly informed.

If then this is the case can we conscientiously vote for a man of this description, and put the weapons into his hands to cut our throats with we cannot; and however much we might wish to sustain the democratic nomination we cannot—we will not vote for Van Buren. Our interests, our property, our lives and the lives of our families are too dear to us to be sacrificed at the shrine of party-spirit, and to gratify party feelings. We have been sold once in the State of Missouri, and our liberties bartered away by political demagogues through executive intrigue, and we wish not to be betrayed again by Benton and Van Buren.

Under these circumstances the question again arises, who shall we support? GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH. A man of sterling worth and integrity and enlarged views; a man who has raised himself from the humblest walks in life to stand at the head of a large, intelligent, respectable, and increasing society, that has spread not only in this land, but in distant nations; a man whose talents and genius, are of an exalted nature, and whose experience has rendered him every way adequate to the enormous duty. Honorable, fearless, and energetic; he would administer justice with an impartial hand, and magnify, and dignify the office of chief magistrate of this land; and we feel assured that this is not a man in the United States more competent for the task.

One great reason that we have for pursuing our present course is, that at every election we have been made a political target for the filthy demagogues in the country to shoot their loathsome arrows at. And every story has been put into requisition to blast our fame, from the old fabrication of "walk on the water" down to "the murder of ex-Governor Boggs." The journals have teemed with this filthy trash, and even men who ought to have more respect for themselves; men contending for the gubernatorial chair have made use of terms so degrading, so mean, so humiliating, that a billingsgate fisherwoman would have considered herself disgraced with. We refuse any longer to be thus bedeviled for either party; we tell all such to let their filth in its own legitimate channel, for we are sick of the loathsome smell.

Gentlemen, we are not going either to "murder ex-Governor Boggs," nor a mormon in this state for not giving us his money; nor are we going to "walk on the water;" nor "drown a woman;" nor "defraud the poor of their property;" nor send "destroying angels after General Bonelli to kill him;" nor "marry spiritual wives;" nor commit any other outrageous act; this election to help any party with, you must get some other persons to perform these kind offices for you for the future.—we withdraw.

Under existing circumstances we have no other alternative, and if we can accomplish our object well, if we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have acted conscientiously and have used our best judgment; and if we have to throw away our votes, we had better do so upon a worthy, rather than upon an unworthy individual, who might make use of the weapon we put in his hand to destroy us with.

Whatever may be the opinions of men in general, in regard to Mr. Smith, we know that he need only to be known, to be admired; and that it is the principles of honor, integrity, patriotism, and philanthropy, that has elevated him in the minds of his friends, and the same principles if seen and known would beget the esteem and confidence of all the patriotic and virtuous throughout the nation.

Whatever therefore be the opinions of other men our course is marked out, and our motto from henceforth will be GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Friday evening last a public meeting was held in the room over Joseph Smith's store, at which a public address, of General Joseph Smith's, to the citizens of the United States was read by Judge Phelps. The address is certainly an able document, big with meaning and interest, clearly pointing out the way for the temporal salvation of this union, shewing what would be our best policy, pointing out the rocks and quicksands where our political bark is in danger of being wrecked, and the way to escape it and evincing a knowledge and foresight of our political economy, worthy of the writer.

Appropriate remarks were made by several gentlemen after the reading of the address.

From the (N.Y.) *Weekly Dispatch*.

THE REVIVAL OF THE INQUISITION AND OF PERSECUTION.

Mr. Editor.—In your paper of last week you inserted exclusively an article of much importance; it was an extract from the *Malta Times*, a copy of which had been sent you by a correspondent from the Mediterranean. It is little to the honor of the London press that this important article has not been copied in its columns. I allude to the revived persecution of the Jews in Ancona. If persecution be allowed to commence it will soon make rapid strides, and we shall have all the horrors of the good old times revisited among us. Persecution

can never be confined within its limits—it exists at all, and it is boundless. Within a space of the Court of Inquisition, it was the glory of the immortal Napoleon that, wherever he went, he destroyed it; and to the shame and disgrace of the Duke of Wellington, it is recorded, that wherever he was successful he restored, or allowed to be restored, this abominable Court of Priests. When the illustrious Emperor possessed Spain and Portugal, the Court of Inquisition in both countries, were annihilated. When the Duke of Wellington drove the French out of those countries, the Inquisition revived in all its horrors. It may be truly said, that the march of Napoleon was that of liberality, whilst the progress of the Duke of Wellington was always that of absolute tyranny.

The revival of the Inquisition at Ancona is a fearful feature of the times. This hateful Court of Priests has its sittings and proceedings in secret; there is no appeal from its horrid decisions, and the chief judge has a power known to no other court in the world. Its president can aggravate a sentence to any amount. In all other courts throughout Europe the sovereign has the prerogative of mitigating, but certainly not of increasing, a penal sentence; but in this terrible court of the priests the Inquisitor has the power of augmenting the punishment to any extent he pleases. This, of course, renders a trial, at best, a mere mockery. The sentence of the Court generally consists in torture, and the Grand Inquisitor, my increase this torture to the utmost extent of his disposition.

The Inquisition is re-established at Ancona, and its first proceeding is against the Jews.—Ancona is the third city in the Pope's dominions. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants—an immense number for a city of the dominions of this wretched sovereign, called the Pope. A great portion of the population are Jews, Greeks and Mahomedans. It has a cathedral and churches innumerable. Its manufactures are in the hands of the Jews, to whom the town owes all its prosperity. Now comes out a proclamation against these Jews, the sole object of which is to plunder them by extorting bribes for getting rid of this proclamation. In most parts of Europe liberality towards the Jews, for half a century at least, has been a prominent feature of the age. The French emancipated them as we did the Irish Catholics. In England

hall, nursery and kitchen department, including counters and goers, 11,312 persons. Of loaves of bread there were consumed 3,533, and of meat 22,963 lbs, exclusive of game. —*Manchester Guardian.*

King Louis Philippe is expected in England in two months, and the Queen of England is expected at Berlin and at Paris in the course of next spring.

The White Guards. — A deputation from this body has just visited London. They have been extensively engaged in placarding the walls and boards at the west end of the town during the last week with some of their fanatical effusions denouncing vengeance on all but the favored few. Their appearance in their white garb excites much curiosity. —*Weekly London newspaper.*

Female Clerks. — As mere clerks or accountants, young girls are beginning to be preferred to young men in public establishments in France, where no goods are sold nor orders given or received.

I could mention one of the leading banking establishments in Paris, in which two

daughters, one aged eighteen and the other twenty, of one of the principal partners, are daily to be seen at the desk from the beginning to the close of business hours.

What would a banker's daughter in London think, were she to be compelled daily to sit from ten till five in the banking house, with the day-book of ledger before her? She would just as soon submit to be placed in the pillory. And in many more establishments, where there is nothing but writing to do, young women will soon be taken in at fixed salaries in the room of young men. Experience proves them to be more steady

more careful, more assiduous in their application to the duties which devolve upon them, than young persons of our sex.

Of late, indeed, a considerable number of young women have been employed in several government offices as regular salaried clerks. —*Paris and its People.*

Horrific treachery—Poisoning Indians.

The following is an extract from the speech lately delivered by President Houston of Texas:

"I ask you to go back with me to '38. Our intercourse with the Indians was characterized by a flagrant violation of justice in our part. — They came in among us peaceful and tranquil.

When they went home; traders went with them, packing poison, with view to kill off all those who sat down to the first table for they do not treat their ladies with quite so much respect as we; they are ungentle, and always eat first. What was the result? Three hundred and fifty Comanches were poisoned and died! — Many were poisoned, but some recovered.

The survivors burned the men who had thus treacherously sacrificed so many of their people.

This was proclaimed as a foul massacre of the whites, on the part of the Indians; but it was only murdering traders who, in fact had murdered them.

An Elephant no Trot-trotter. — On Friday last, the juvenile portion of the inhabitants of Whitby were thrown into unaccustomed excitement by an announcement of the bellman, viz. That a number of caravans containing wild beasts were on their road from Scarborough, and that among the rest was an immense elephant, which would positively draw its own caravan through the streets. After some three or four hours' impatient waiting, the sight seeing multitude had their utmost wishes realized; for Jimmoona came drawing his abode behind him, with as much ease as if it had been a common wheelbarrow. He was quartered upon mine host of the White Horse and Griffin, in Church-street, and made himself as much at home as could be expected upon such a limited acquaintance, and it was no small show that his master had to pay for his night's entertainment. It appears Jimmoona fixed a private apartment, and was in consequence shown into mine host's brewery which had been prepared for his special accommodation. Some time during the night, being sozzled with an uncommon draught, and suspecting from the nature of his quarters that good cheer must be at hand, the animal made search, and putting his foot through the head of a thirty gallon cask of porter, and finding it to his taste, speedily drank the contents. He next emptied a bin of beans, and when found next morning was making some further experiments upon a second cask of stout. Great was the keeper's astonishment at the sight of his ward, and greater still at the extent of mischief he had perpetrated; and had been in a fit condition to receive correction, "would doubtless have got it on the spot." —*Manchester Guardian.*

A child was born in New York, on the 18th inst, destitute of ears, nose and eyes. Its mouth was in the middle of the face. It lived about three hours. An inquest was held on the body and it was given up to the medical faculty.

A smart young student of anatomy remarked, in the hearing of his sister, that the reason there are so many old maids in the world, is all owing to their tight facing — which so hardened their hearts as to make them impenetrable to the shafts of Cupid. And the reason there are so many old bachelors, retorted the sister, is because of their tight strapping which they cannot get on their knees to declare their passion. —*Dane.*

A pleasing incident occurred lately in

the Georgia Legislature. A new county had been laid off; and several names were proposed for it, among them that of Harrison; when Mr. Iverno arose and remarked, that he hoped all the others would be at once withdrawn — that Gen. Harrison was now no more — that though politically opposed to him, he had always regarded him as a good man, and revered his memory. Thereupon, the other names proposed were withdrawn and Harrison adopted.

The White Guards. — A deputation from this body has just visited London. They have been extensively engaged in placarding the walls and boards at the west end of the town during the last week with some of their fanatical effusions denouncing vengeance on all but the favored few. Their appearance in their white garb excites much curiosity. —*Weekly London newspaper.*

Greatness. — A great mind retreats an orror as soon as it is discovered. To persist in wrong, is absolute folly. Can it be degrading to acknowledge that we have discovered the truth?

Rather Curious. — A lady writes to a friend in Dumfries, that a draft sent by her brother in India came safely to hand through the Post-Office, after having been at the bottom of the sea in the Mennon, and although the seal was so completely

washed along with the paper adhesion, that the letter in fact, was quite open.

FIVE HUNDRED SLAVES SHOT!

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA. — The Brig Alabama, arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates to the 23d ult., which fully confirm the news relative to the lowering of export duties on coffee, molasses, and sugar. The news that the Queen of Spain was declared of age by the Cortes, was officially received in Havana, on the 21st Dec., and celebrated with due ceremony.

The Captain General and the other officers attended church, where a Te Deum was chanted for the occasion.

The U. S. vessels Falmouth and Vincennes are still at Havens, and the report was current in the city that the English fleet from the North American station, were expected daily to rendezvous there. It gave no uneasiness, as their destination was presumed to be the Mexican coast.

The New Orleans Tropic contains an extract from a private letter received in that city, which contains an account of an insurrection among the negroes, in which 500 of them were slain. The following is the extract — though it may be proper to remark that it was not generally credible in New Orleans.

"Things here are getting worse and worse every day, it strikes me a change must come very soon. The negroes in the country give a great deal of trouble. They rose a day or two ago, upon the estates of the Almonds and the Alphonso's. It appears there was an extensive conspiracy, in which the best slaves were engaged. Nearly five hundred negroes, in arms, were killed, and a large number of prisoners were taken. The Americans residing at Mantanzas have asked for an American man-of-war, to be in that port, in case they are compelled to flee the island."

Wonderful Event. — The anniversary of the treaty of Verun, was celebrated at Brandenburg, Germany, by a concert of seventy-two concerted Philharmonic Societies, eleven thousand strong. This chorus sang Mendelson's song of the Huntsman accompanied by 600 horns !!

State of Iowa. — A memorial has been introduced into the Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, asking the Congress an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, to defray the charges of organizing a State Government, and designating the following for the boundaries of the state.

It is to commence at the Mississippi river, opposite the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines; up the Mississippi to the St. Peters; along the St. Peters to the mouth of the Blue Earth river; up the Blue Earth, to its most westerly course; thence on a direct line to the source of Cactus river, an east branch of the Calumet or Sioux river; down the Cactus to the Missouri, down the Missouri to the line to be established between the Iowa and Missouri; by said line cast to the river Des Moines; thence by the channel to the Des Moines, to the Mississippi at the place of beginning. —*Mo. Rep.*

The Cincinnati Atlas says: — "We learn from the Collector of this Port, that twenty one steamboats have been completed at Cincinnati, and have taken out their papers since the 1st of October; and five more will be finished in the course of the present month, which is at the rate of more than one a week, at an average cost of twenty thousand dollars each; the building of these boats has thus caused the distribution of half a million of dollars among our very meritorious Mechanics; and also amongst our Hardware's Cabinet Crockery, and Carpet dealers, Boat stores, &c. There is also the usual number of boats on the stocks at this season, one of which will be the largest ever built on the river."

Pennsylvania State Debt. — According to the "Philadelphia North American," upwards of three thousand dollars has been raised for the purpose of "effecting a law, at the ensuing session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to legalize lottery, the proposed object being to enable the State to liquidate its debts."

Erupcione of Mount Etna. — By the Neapolitan steamer, Francesca, from Malta Nov. 28, brings an account of the breaking forth of Mount Etna. The mountain had been for some days heavily clouded with dense clouds; some rumbling were heard at times, resembling distant thunder, and many persons, especially on the west side, near Brolo, imagined they felt at intervals slight shocks of earthquake. On Saturday, about midnight, several violent explosions were heard, and fire was soon seen to

ascend from over the mouth of the old crater, the stream of lava gradually increased in extent, and took a course towards the town of Brolo; luckily a few hillocks to its left served to turn its direction, which then flowed on towards the post road to Palermo. On Monday, this stream of liquid fire had attained the destructive breadth of upwards of two miles, it still flowed on, destroying every thing in its path. The road to Palermo, is closed up, filled with burning lava.

Frontier Settling in America. — Take the following case as an illustration of the process that is continually going on on the frontier. A man removes to the west; he purchases a piece of ground, builds a house, and devotes himself to the clearing and tillage of his forest acres. —

For long, he has rescued a farm from the forest, and has reared a family upon it. He then divides his land among his sons, if there be enough for a farm to each of them: if not, each receives money enough to buy one, as he comes of age. Some may settle on lands bestowed on them by their father; others preferring a change, may dispose of their portion, and proceed, most commonly unmarried, to "the frontier country," as it is called, that is, to those parts of the west, where the public lands are not yet sold. There he chooses out as much as he can pay for, receiving a title to it from the district land office, and proceeds to make for himself buildings upon it, yet they did not judge it wisdom to accept the lot on the conditions mentioned in said blank bond, as the city may not think it best to erect a hall more than 38 or 39 feet square, or might prefer some other form; report accepted; bond ordered to be laid upon the table.

A semi-annual report of the attendance of the City Council was read and accepted; and the annual report of the disbursements of the Council was read and accepted. Counsellor Orson Pratt motioned that George P. Stiles Esq., occupy his place as counsellor during his absence. Motion carried.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

For the Neighbor.

ANSWER TO THE ENIGMA IN LAST WEEKS PAPER.

Mr. Editor:

I have scanned your puzzle and with little labor have found that the answer is "Nauvoo Neighbor."

J. SANDERSON.

Feb. 12, 1844.

[For the Neighbor.]

ANSWER TO CHARADE, NO. 1.

The greatest ill from earliest time,

Combining all that mortals know,

Of pestilence, earthquake, famine, crime;

Down from the fall, till now, in wo,

On every the Desart, Post, Saint,

Hero and Paine, you need not scan,

With him whoe vicious crew can jaig;

These character, all speak, the man

For whom he's up on snow rare.

Those direful ill found in these lines;

Yet virtue, go dross, truth and grace;

Man's highest bliss, in some abhiss.

R. C.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 5th inst.

Betsey Turner, 38; fever.

Isabella Burns, 5; cankor.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DIED—At Glasgow, Scot co. III, Jan.

the 19th 1844, sister Lucy Waid, wife of Hezekiah Waid, in the 22th year of her age, and in her dying moments she expressed a firm belief in the glorious work of the latter-day, and fell asleep to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection.

In the same place, Jan. 26, Sarah M., daughter of Hezekiah and Lucy Waid, aged three years.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that George Fisher Fordham, son of Elijah Fordham, has absconded from his father's house without cause or provocation. This is to notify the public against trusting or harboring him on any account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

ELIJAH FORDHAM.

Feb. 14, 1844.

NOTICE.

All persons interested in the fencing and cultivating of the large field, are requested to meet at B. Calkins' on Saturday the 21th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

A general attendance is solicited, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county III., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the under-mentioned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Adm'r.

Nauvoo, July 14, 1844.

not42-6w.

NOTICE.

HEREBY warn the public against buying a certain Note, which I, Benjamin Livingston, gave to Levert Neal, dated August 1843, payable in two years, amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, which note I shall not pay as I have not received any value thereon.

BENJAMIN LIVINGSTON.

Feb 7, 1844-41-1.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING

and PLATING in all its varieties

at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the

Temple, by Gustavus Hill.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in ex-

change for work.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

an ordinance to repeal an ordinance regulating the currency.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo that an ordinance regulating the currency" passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

DOLINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—Adjourned session, Monday, Feb. 12, 1844.

A petition of Thomas Moss for damages done to his cellar by change of the location of Water Street, along Block 151, was read and referred to the committee on claims.

Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

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JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, deceased, of Nauvoo County Ill., deceased are herefore called and notified, to appear the 25th on the first Monday in March next, to adjust, and settle, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASUS D. WHITE, Administrator.

Dec. 25, 1843.

WANTED.

Two Yokes of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan 17, 1844.

no36-1f.

NOTICE.

A GREEABLE to Jay, the School Commissioner, of Hancock County, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section numbered sixteen; in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; having been divided into lots of ten acres each.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day.

Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.

K. D. FOSTER, School Com. H. C.

Jan. 20, A. D. 1844.

no39-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. B. of Wells' addition to the Town Plot of Nauvoo. A good, well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844.

no39-8m.

C. A. Warren.

WARREN & HIGBEE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the Farmers Exchange, one block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesdays, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.

Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844.

no38-1f.

L I M E.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

W. M. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.

For further instructions inquire of

IBA B. MILES.

Dec. 27, 1843.

no35-1f.

NOTICE.

I hereby give to the legal voters of Township six north, in Range nine west of the 4th principal meridian, that an election will be held at Loomis' (for nearly Miles') Tavern in said Township, on the 3d day of February next, to ascertain by vote, whether the inhabitants will decide for, or against said Township's being incorporated, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

DAVISON HIBBARD, Trustee of

E. ROBINSON, School Lands.

Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844.

no37-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Laces of every description, Boot Tops and Crimps, of leather, of Balm and Monson Streets, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis or New Orleans market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work, and prices, before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844.

no36-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
WISHES to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes, of every description, to order, on the shortest notice, cheaper than ever offered before in this city. He will sell Cloth Boots for 9c., 10c., 11c., 12c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c., 18c., 19c., 20c., 21c., 22c., 23c., 24c., 25c., 26c., 27c., 28c., 29c., 30c., 31c., 32c., 33c., 34c., 35c., 36c., 37c., 38c., 39c., 40c., 41c., 42c., 43c., 44c., 45c., 46c., 47c., 48c., 49c., 50c., 51c., 52c., 53c., 54c., 55c., 56c., 57c., 58c., 59c., 60c., 61c., 62c., 63c., 64c., 65c., 66c., 67c., 68c., 69c., 70c., 71c., 72c., 73c., 74c., 75c., 76c., 77c., 78c., 79c., 80c., 81c., 82c., 83c., 84c., 85c., 86c., 87c., 88c., 89c., 90c., 91c., 92c., 93c., 94c., 95c., 96c., 97c., 98c., 99c., 100c., 101c., 102c., 103c., 104c., 105c., 106c., 107c., 108c., 109c., 110c., 111c., 112c., 113c., 114c., 115c., 116c., 117c., 118c., 119c., 120c., 121c., 122c., 123c., 124c., 125c., 126c., 127c., 128c., 129c., 130c., 131c., 132c., 133c., 134c., 135c., 136c., 137c., 138c., 139c., 140c., 141c., 142c., 143c., 144c., 145c., 146c., 147c., 148c., 149c., 150c., 151c., 152c., 153c., 154c., 155c., 156c., 157c., 158c., 159c., 160c., 161c., 162c., 163c., 164c., 165c., 166c., 167c., 168c., 169c., 170c., 171c., 172c., 173c., 174c., 175c., 176c., 177c., 178c., 179c., 180c., 181c., 182c., 183c., 184c., 185c., 186c., 187c., 188c., 189c., 190c., 191c., 192c., 193c., 194c., 195c., 196c., 197c., 198c., 199c., 200c., 201c., 202c., 203c., 204c., 205c., 206c., 207c., 208c., 209c., 210c., 211c., 212c., 213c., 214c., 215c., 216c., 217c., 218c., 219c., 220c., 221c., 222c., 223c., 224c., 225c., 226c., 227c., 228c., 229c., 230c., 231c., 232c., 233c., 234c., 235c., 236c., 237c., 238c., 239c., 240c., 241c., 242c., 243c., 244c., 245c., 246c., 247c., 248c., 249c., 250c., 251c., 252c., 253c., 254c., 255c., 256c., 257c., 258c., 259c., 260c., 261c., 262c., 263c., 264c., 265c., 266c., 267c., 268c., 269c., 270c., 271c., 272c., 273c., 274c., 275c., 276c., 277c., 278c., 279c., 280c., 281c., 282c., 283c., 284c., 285c., 286c., 287c., 288c., 289c., 290c., 291c., 292c., 293c., 294c., 295c., 296c., 297c., 298c., 299c., 300c., 301c., 302c., 303c., 304c., 305c., 306c., 307c., 308c., 309c., 310c., 311c., 312c., 313c., 314c., 315c., 316c., 317c., 318c., 319c., 320c., 321c., 322c., 323c., 324c., 325c., 326c., 327c., 328c., 329c., 330c., 331c., 332c., 333c., 334c., 335c., 336c., 337c., 338c., 339c., 340c., 341c., 342c., 343c., 344c., 345c., 346c., 347c., 348c., 349c., 350c., 351c., 352c., 353c., 354c., 355c., 356c., 357c., 358c., 359c., 360c., 361c., 362c., 363c., 364c., 365c., 366c., 367c., 368c., 369c., 370c., 371c., 372c., 373c., 374c., 375c., 376c., 377c., 378c., 379c., 380c., 381c., 382c., 383c., 384c., 385c., 386c., 387c., 388c., 389c., 390c., 391c., 392c., 393c., 394c., 395c., 396c., 397c., 398c., 399c., 400c., 401c., 402c., 403c., 404c., 405c., 406c., 407c., 408c., 409c., 410c., 411c., 412c., 413c., 414c., 415c., 416c., 417c., 418c., 419c., 420c., 421c., 422c., 423c., 424c., 425c., 426c., 427c., 428c., 429c., 430c., 431c., 432c., 433c., 434c., 435c., 436c., 437c., 438c., 439c., 440c., 441c., 442c., 443c., 444c., 445c., 446c., 447c., 448c., 449c., 450c., 451c., 452c., 453c., 454c., 455c., 456c., 457c., 458c., 459c., 460c., 461c., 462c., 463c., 464c., 465c., 466c., 467c., 468c., 469c., 470c., 471c., 472c., 473c., 474c., 475c., 476c., 477c., 478c., 479c., 480c., 481c., 482c., 483c., 484c., 485c., 486c., 487c., 488c., 489c., 490c., 491c., 492c., 493c., 494c., 495c., 496c., 497c., 498c., 499c., 500c., 501c., 502c., 503c., 504c., 505c., 506c., 507c., 508c., 509c., 510c., 511c., 512c., 513c., 514c., 515c., 516c., 517c., 518c., 519c., 520c., 521c., 522c., 523c., 524c., 525c., 526c., 527c., 528c., 529c., 530c., 531c., 532c., 533c., 534c., 535c., 536c., 537c., 538c., 539c., 540c., 541c., 542c., 543c., 544c., 545c., 546c., 547c., 548c., 549c., 550c., 551c., 552c., 553c., 554c., 555c., 556c., 557c., 558c., 559c., 550c., 551c., 552c., 553c., 554c., 555c., 556c., 557c., 558c., 559c., 560c., 561c., 562c., 563c., 564c., 565c., 566c., 567c., 568c., 569c., 570c., 571c., 572c., 573c., 574c., 575c., 576c., 577c., 578c., 579c., 580c., 581c., 582c., 583c., 584c., 585c., 586c., 587c., 588c., 589c., 580c., 581c., 582c., 583c., 584c., 585c., 586c., 587c., 588c., 589c., 590c., 591c., 592c., 593c., 594c., 595c., 596c., 597c., 598c., 599c., 590c., 591c., 592c., 593c., 594c., 595c., 596c., 597c., 598c., 599c., 600c., 601c., 602c., 603c., 604c., 605c., 606c., 607c., 608c., 609c., 600c., 601c., 602c., 603c., 604c., 605c., 606c., 607c., 608c., 609c., 610c., 611c., 612c., 613c., 614c., 615c., 616c., 617c., 618c., 619c., 610c., 611c., 612c., 613c., 614c., 615c., 616c., 617c., 618c., 619c., 620c., 621c., 622c., 623c., 624c., 625c., 626c., 627c., 628c., 629c., 620c., 621c., 622c., 623c., 624c., 625c., 626c., 627c., 628c., 629c., 630c., 631c., 632c., 633c., 634c., 635c., 636c., 637c., 638c., 639c., 630c., 631c., 632c., 633c., 634c., 635c., 636c., 637c., 638c., 639c., 640c., 641c., 642c., 643c., 644c., 645c., 646c., 647c., 648c., 649c., 640c., 641c., 642c., 643c., 644c., 645c., 646c., 647c., 648c., 649c., 650c., 651c., 652c., 653c., 654c., 655c., 656c., 657c., 658c., 659c., 660c., 661c., 662c., 663c., 664c., 665c., 666c., 667c., 668c., 669c., 670c., 671c., 672c., 673c., 674c., 675c., 676c., 677c., 678c., 679c., 680c., 681c., 682c., 683c., 684c., 685c., 686c., 687c., 688c., 689c., 690c., 691c., 692c., 693c., 694c., 695c., 696c., 697c., 698c., 699c., 700c., 701c., 702c., 703c., 704c., 705c., 706c., 707c., 708c., 709c., 710c., 711c., 712c., 713c., 714c., 715c., 716c., 717c., 718c., 719c., 720c., 721c